

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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MAKING TONOPAH THE AXIS.

ONE IS FILLED with amazement akin to awe on reading of the wonderful discoveries of base metal in the new Simons district where the leading property is disclosing an orebody the like of which has never been seen in Nevada, at least. While this property has been undergoing development and scores of other locations in the same district are preparing for an intensive campaign it is pleasant to observe a steady appreciation in the price of the base metals which comprise the main values of the Mineral county find. The price of spelter at 6 1/4 cents a pound is equivalent to a gain of \$5 a ton over the previous week's highest figures. The market continues strong with an upward tendency. There is a slightly more liberal offer of spelter at the new levels, but the demand has been brisk enough to absorb what sellers have put out. The buying for domestic account shows improvement although it cannot be said to be widespread. The American Smelting and Refining company quotes lead at \$5.25 per hundred pounds, a gain of \$1 per ton over the first half of last week. For June deliveries sales are reported at \$5.375 per 100 pounds with a tendency to go still higher. Of course there is no sensible change in the price of the silver content of this mine so the outlook is highly gratifying as presaging a market for all the metal that can be produced in the new district. On these figures Tonopah should begin to grasp the opportunity that presents itself. Many of the largest stockholders in the mines of the Simons district are citizens of Tonopah who showed their faith in the new district by investing at a time when prices were low and the full scope of the investment was not appreciated by others. Though the medium of these investors this camp has become the center of promotions radiating from Mineral county and it is here that the financiers from the outside look for information as to values and advice as to the resources and potentialities of the properties that are bidding for public favor. The movement is backed by the wealth of the Tonopah and Reno banks and the distance between the mines and Tonopah is not so great that it offers any serious obstacle to the transaction of business. To facilitate the business and to assist in bringing buyer and seller together attention should be given to improving the direct route from this city to the Simons district. It is not generally known that the mines may be reached over reasonably good roads in a distance of 52 miles which is a mere bagatelle in these days of high powered motor cars capable of reeling off 25 to 35 miles an hour over good desert roads. This route takes the traveler by way of Crow Springs where a turn is made to the right and the wheel set for straight flight to the lead mines of southern Nevada. Visitors who are not acquainted with the roads are tempted to follow the line of the railroad to Mina and add another twenty miles from that town to the mining center. This distance could be saved by following the route described which would enable an inquirer to leave here early in the morning and return the same evening after allowing himself several hours at his objective for observations. By developing this route it is probable that a direct mail route could be opened and assistance secured from the government for making improvements such as are sanctioned for all star routes. The suggestion is thrown out for its value and the Bonanza believes that by cultivating traffic over this line another step would be taken towards establishing Tonopah as the mining center of the state.

STABILIZING SILVER.

SILVER CONTINUES TO VARY in price, according to the views of the four licensed brokers in London, whose agents meet on each business day to fix the prices at which the American miner is expected to part with his white metal. In New York the London figure is translated into dollars and cents with allowance made for the rate of exchange. The latter varies with the gold supply and the balance of trade which is now decidedly in America's favor so much that Great Britain forbids the export of gold. According to Director of the United States mint Baker, silver purchases for the mint are ordinarily much less than were made in 1918. In fact, he says the quantity handled in 1918 was two and two-thirds greater than in 1917. It is quite likely that purchases of silver under the Pittman act will extend over a period of ten years and also that these purchases will have the effect of keeping up the price of the metal during that period. There is still a tremendous demand for silver from India, the Orient and European countries. It is believed that with the expansion of the world's trade following upon reconstruction of Europe the demand for silver will grow.

Advices state that the Pittman act, now governing the return of mint to silver, does not change the profits realized by the mint in coining silver, there being no profit in coining gold. Seigniorage is paid into the treasury. Under the acts of 1878, Bland, and 1890, McRaman, the aggregate profits on silver dollars were \$90,000,000. Since July, 1918, the mint bureau has purchased no silver in the open market. Director Baker proposes to melt silver dollars in order to obtain bullion for halves, quarters, and dimes for which the demand is steady and, at times, urgent. Under the terms of the Pittman act the secretary of the treasury must replace the silver dollars melted down by new silver purchased in the open market at \$1 an ounce. He melted down about 230,000,000 of the silver dollars. The law does not say when the secretary must replace the melted silver dollars. He may never have to do it. In the meantime, unless the law is repealed silver cannot go below \$1 an ounce. That is why the silver producers are playing in luck after their strenuous time during the past eight years. So long as this demand continues Nevada will be the prime beneficiary for it will lead to the regeneration of scores of the old mines which suspended operations when silver reached a point where it was impossible to pay the cost of production.

PROTECTING AMERICANS.

THUS PRESIDENT WILSON agrees with Republicans that tariff laws may have other purposes than revenue, and having made that concession, there is no limit to the purposes such laws may have. But he is not in agreement with Republicans, yet, as to the other purposes which should govern. He wants tariff laws as weapons of retaliation. Republicans want them as developers of American industry. Wilson wants tariffs which are to be used only against nations that discriminate against us. Republicans want tariffs that protect the American producer against every nation that produces cheaper than we, whether those other nations are discriminating against us or not.

The Republican policy is a constructive, affirmative, permanent program of development. The new Wilson policy is one of using the tariff merely as a weapon in trade controversies where, in the judgment of the administration, there may be discrimination.

But having progressed in his economic education to the point where he acknowledges that revenue is not the sole constitutional justification for a tariff, it may be hoped that in the course of time Mr. Wilson will come the rest of the way and agree, after his life-long fight against protection, that he was wrong and the men "with pigmy minds," who had not had a "new idea in thirty years" and whose "hands were chiefly useful as knots to keep their bodies from unraveling" were really right.

AMUSEMENTS

TOM MIX IN REAL

THRILLER TODAY

Never has Tom Mix appeared in a more thrilling story than in his latest William Fox picture, "Mr. Logan, U. S. A." This photoplay, which will be shown at the Butler today, is one that will hold any audience by the hazardous feats of that virile portrayer of western roles. The story deals with the Huns who try to paralyze our industrial activities. In "Mr. Logan, U. S. A." these agitators try to sow the seed of discontent among miners who are engaged in the tungsten mines of our western states. Tom Mix, as the secret service man who works among these miners, discovers and frustrates this plot, is scorned by the girl he loves as a slacker. How he thwarts this country's enemies, and finally demonstrates to the girl that Uncle Sam has no more ardent supporter is developed in a novel way that is full of surprises, action and thrills.

There will be another picture shown today called the Pathe Review. It is a new release of this pioneer film producing company, something different in the picture line, and something that has never been seen before. It is a one-reel feature. There will also be added to the program, a Ford Educational Weekly and a Mutt & Jeff comedy.

Tomorrow, big Bill Russell, in a six-reel comedy drama.

TROOP TRAIN GOES IN DITCH

OMAHA, June 3.—Five coaches of a Burlington train, carrying the 25th Engineers back to California after eighteen months' service in France, slid into Salt creek, a mile and a half east of Ashland, Neb., at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning, resulting in the injury of thirty Californians; ten of whom were removed to an Omaha hospital on a rescue train at noon.

The creek was swollen as a result of a cloudburst. A culvert had choked up and water was flowing over the rails, undermining the tracks in such a manner that cars, ties and rails all slid into the creek.

Fifty men escaped in the pouring rain without a stitch of clothing. They arrived in Omaha in Pullman blankets.

One car was completely submerged, according to the occupants, who said they nearly suffocated before they could escape by breaking the windows.

Ernest King of Bishop, Cal., said he had just dreamed the war was not over and he was back in the trenches. "I could not see anything except flashes of lightning," Bishop said. "I could hear the thunder rolling around. I was wet, cold and sleepy, and I imagine the home coming was all a dream and that we were being shelled again."

Too many men seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to the other man's cloud.

Del Monte Bar

105 POWELL ST.
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TONOPAH
HEADQUARTERS

MARTIN RAGGET, Prop.

DUE TO MINING BUSINESS.

With an increase of almost a million dollars over the bank clearings of May last year, the amount of money that passed through the Reno clearing house last month totals up to \$3,409,481. This is the largest clearing house report ever given for a single month in Reno and is a fair indication of the way in which Reno is prospering and business is being carried on.

At the same time the bank resources have increased to a fat sum. According to the individual reports made by the banks on May 12 there was \$16,214,207.21 represented in the resources of the banks of Reno. This is also the largest figure ever reported.

The resources of the six banks were stated as follows: Reno National, \$5,648,381.37; Farmers and Merchants, \$2,682,568.81; Washoe County, \$2,764,998.55; Stockgrowers and Ranchers, \$662,926.07; Scheeline, \$809,024.92; Bank of Nevada Savings and Trust, \$2,707,193.49.

Many great men are born ugly, but most of them have ugliness thrust upon them by means of newspaper cuts.

Jews in New York's East Side. The lower East side of New York is made up of many races, but the Jews predominate. They come from all quarters of the globe to find a home in New York's most crowded spot.

Penalty for Disobedience. Obedience is economy. Disobedience, extravagance. He who disobeys the laws of nature has a doctor's bill to pay. He who disobeys the laws of his country has a lawyer's bill to pay.

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Second 4s, all coupons	\$97.02—\$48.51
Third 4 1/4s, all coupons	\$97.06—\$48.53
Fourth 4 1/4s, all coupons	\$95.00—\$47.50

If Coupons have been cashed the amount received must be deducted from prices quoted. Pay no commission as allowance, has been made for Brokerage in the prices quoted above.

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